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40. The device of claim 39, wherein said first optical component is also mechanically connected to said second optical component by at least one stud (42, 44) of one of said optical components inserted in a corresponding at least one socket (22, 24) of another of said optical components.

41. The device of claim 40, wherein said at least one stud and said at least one corresponding socket are optically transparent to said light beam.

42. The device of claim 39, wherein the first optical component has at least one socket (22, 24) and the second optical component has at least one stud (42, 44) mechanically engaged in the socket, so as to allow the second optical component to rotate relative to the first optical component.

43. The device of claim 39, wherein said first optical component (10') is housed on a first object (210) facing said second optical component (30') housed on a second object (230) connected to said first object by at least one axle (240).

44. The device of claim 43, wherein said first optical component (10') and said second optical component (30') are housed in recesses (220, 238) in joint sections (218, 236) of said first object (210) and said second object (230), respectively.

45. The device of claim 40, wherein said first optical component (10') is housed on a first object (210) facing said second optical component (30') housed on a second object (230) connected to said first object by at least one axle (240), and said first and second optical components (10', 30') are housed in recesses (220, 238) in joint sections (218, 236) of said first object (210) and said second object (230), respectively.

46. The device of claim 43, wherein said first optical component (10'') and said second optical component (30'') are optical waveguides optically connected by an air gap (90').

47. The device of claim 43, wherein said first optical component (10'') and said second optical component (30'') are optical waveguides optically connected by a fluid (92).

48. The device of claim 39, further comprising one or more additional opto-electronic devices (162, 164) for receiving said light beam at different rotation angles of said optical link.

49. The device of claim 48, wherein one of said first opto-electronic component (410) and said second opto-electronic (450) component together form a ball-joint (401).

50. The device of claim 39, further comprising one or more additional opto-electronic devices for transmitting and receiving an additional light beam at a wavelength different from said light beam (102) provided by said first device (100).

51. An opto-mechanical device (4) for providing an optical link between a first opto-electronic device (100), for providing a light beam (102) over said optical link, and a second opto-electronic device (120), for receiving said light beam over said optical link, characterized by a first optical component (10) optically connected to a second optical component (30) via a substantially uniform gap (90) by rotatability of said first optical component with respect to said second optical component in different rotation angles, and by said first optical component and said second optical

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component together forming an optical hinge (1) for providing rotatability of said optical link during transmission of said light beam between said first opto-electronic device and said second opto-electronic device.

52. The device of claim 51, characterized by said first optical component mechanically connected to said second optical component by at least one stud (42, 44) of one of said optical components inserted in a corresponding at least one socket (22, 24) of the other one of said optical components.

53. The device of claim 52, characterized by optical transparency to said light beam in said at least one stud and said at least one corresponding socket.

54. The device of claim 51, characterized by said first optical component having at least one socket (22, 24) and said second optical component having at least one stud (42, 44) mechanically engaged in the socket, so as to allow the second optical component to rotate relative to the first optical component.

55. The device of claim 51, characterized by said first optical component (10') housed on a first object (210) facing said second optical component (30') housed on a second object (230) connected to said first object by at least one axle (240).

56. The device of claim 55, characterized by said first optical component (10') and said second component (30') housed in recesses (220, 238) in joint sections (218, 236) of said first object (210) and said second object (230), respectively.

57. The device of claim 52, characterized by said first optical component (10') housed on a first object (210) facing said second optical component (30') housed on a second object (230) connected to said first object by at least one axle (240), and said first and second optical components (10', 30') are housed in recesses (220, 238) in joint sections (218, 236) of said first object (210) and said second object (230), respectively.

58. The device of claim 55, characterized in that said first optical component (10'') and said second optical component (30'') are optical waveguides optically connected by an air gap (90').

59. The device of claim 55, characterized in that said first optical component (10'') and said second optical component (30'') are optical waveguides optically connected by a fluid (92).

60. The device of claim 51, characterized by one or more additional opto-electronic devices (162, 164) for receiving said light beam at different rotation angles of said optical link.

61. The device of claim 60, characterized by said first opto-electronic component (410) and said second opto-electronic (450) component together forming a ball-joint (401).

62. The device of claim 51, characterized by one or more additional opto-electronic devices for transmitting and receiving an additional light beam at a wavelength different from said light beam (102) provided by said first device (100).

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